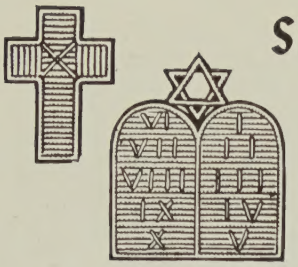
NAVY CHAPLAINS BULLETIN

SPRING 1958

NAVPERS 15020



SPRING 1958

NAVY CHAPLAINS BULLETIN

Published quarterly by the Chaplains Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel, as a source of information and inspiration to all Navy Chaplains.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Harp, Jr., CHC, USN
Chief of Chaplains, Pers J
Director of Chaplains Division, Pers J1

★ ★ ★

Rear Admiral George A. Rosso, CHC, USN
Assistant Director, Chaplains Division, Pers J1a

★ ★ ★

Captain Irving W. Stultz, CHC, USN
Assistant for Planning, Pers J1b

★ ★ ★

Lieutenant John J. O'Connor, CHC, USNR
Assistant for Character Education, Pers J1c

★ ★ ★

Commander William W. Parkinson, CHC, USNR
Head, Ecclesiastical Relations Branch, Pers J11

★ ★ ★

Commander Orlando Ingvoldstad, Jr., CHC, USN
Head, Personnel Branch, Pers J12
Head, Distribution Section, Pers J121

★ ★ ★

Commander Francis P. Adams, CHC, USNR
Head, Reserve Section, Pers J122

★ ★ ★

LCDR Robert W. Radcliffe, CHC, USN
Head, Procurement Section, Pers J123

★ ★ ★

Commander Richard A. Cahill, CHC, USN
Head, Logistics Branch, Pers J13

★ ★ ★

Commander Francis L. Garrett, CHC, USN
Head, Training Branch, Pers J14

Address—Chaplains Division
Bureau of Naval Personnel
Navy Department
Washington 25, D. C.

Phone—LIberty 5–6700 Ext 42347

NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

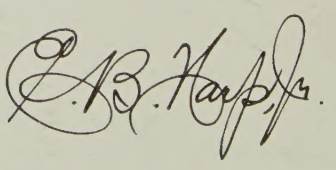
CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS

Any visitation to the Chaplains in the field, and particularly those serving in the far distant outposts of the Pacific and Far East, is both an inspiring and a rewarding experience. I use these words advisedly--for my recent trip with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Material, the Honorable Fred A. Bantz, which included all the major Naval and Marine installations throughout the Pacific and Far Eastern domain--was one which in many ways marked the high point of my career as Chief of Chaplains. I believe it can be said, without any reservations, that our Chaplains are performing a ministry, establishing a prestige, and producing results which are unique in the long and glorious history of our Corps. To be sure, our Chaplains have always felt a high sense of mission; but today, during these troubled and uncertain times, there is a feeling of service and dedication which takes on an urgency more pronounced than ever before.

It is becoming increasingly clear that we are waging a grim war for survival. Today, it is very evident that our national existence and our way of life is being threatened by several powerful and deadly forces. Not among the least of these forces is the breakdown in our moral standards. This trip served to confirm in my mind that this breakdown is not localized but world-wide. This is a matter concerning all the nations, different peoples--yes, and different religions. We who share the Judeo-Christian traditions feel that we have the one realistic answer to this pressing, world-wide problem. In every sense of the word, our Chaplains are rising to the occasion to meet and battle head-on this formidable force. And, the rewarding and encouraging aspect--we are winning! No, the battle is not won--by no means! But through hard work, real progress is being made--and the results are very much in evidence.

While the Chaplains are doing their part, great and significant contributions are being made in this area by the administrative and commanding officers of the various bases and stations. Nothing will ever take the place of--and nothing is quite so important as--command leadership. Moral concern and responsibility must always start from the top, and everywhere I discerned unmistakable evidence that both senior officers and their subordinates are increasingly assuming their responsibility with a new sense of urgency, and their work and concern is having a marked effect upon the morals as well as the morale of our personnel.

I returned to Washington both assured and encouraged, not only by the work of our Chaplains, particularly in their major objective of bringing men closer to God and God closer to men, but also by the deep and ever increasing concern of our dedicated line officers in exercising positive moral leadership--which is reflected in--and having its influence upon--both military and civilian personnel.



Fugleman With a Cross

by Chaplain Edward R. Slattery

Meeting of Norfolk Destroyer Chaplains--Chaplains Hardy, Baker, Slattery (author of "Fugleman with a Cross"), Wilson, Starenko and Odell in a recent discussion of mutual interests.

During World War I a study concerning ways and means of combating the submarine menace produced many complex and difficult suggestions. At a meeting of those who were charged with anti-submarine warfare, Will Rogers was present as a guest. The famous wit offered a very simple solution, "Why not boil the water?" Admirals and other experts were amused at his suggestion but went along with the gag to the extent of asking how the mighty Atlantic could be boiled in order to make it inhospitable to submarines. Will Rogers replied that he was an expert at getting ideas but that other people with special talents had to work out the details.

The Chaplain's Bulletin requested that this article be written from a supervisory Chaplain's point of view. A more direct way of phrasing it, "What does a Force Chaplain do?" A supervisory Chaplain can easily assume the role of one who suggests that "you boil the water," if he sets unattainable standards to be met by the Chaplains in the Force. On the other hand, it is his duty to set standards, to create an atmosphere conducive to productive work, and to measure accomplishment. He guides the Chaplains between the Scylla of fruitless effort and the Charybdis of discouragement. It is his duty to obtain every bit of benefit from the Chaplains for the Force in which they work; and to gain every possible advantageous condition for the Chaplains, from the Force in which they work.

Sales Manager

I suggest that the supervisory Chaplain is analogous to a sales manager (False analogies permitted by editorial dispensation). We have a wonderful product, in the Faith and moral and spiritual values we offer our clients. The value of what we offer is not always readily recognized; sales resistance is not high, but many competing and alluring attractions create unfavorable conditions for ready acceptance. These conditions can and do give way to unified effort and to the consistent philosophy of a team seeking a common end result. As the sales manager is alert to the limitations of certain territories and aware of personal differences of his salesman so too a supervisor in the Chaplains Corps should be similarly alert to and aware of daily conditions and personnel problems. I consider it pertinent, to inject here the observation that he is at the same time a member of the team; preaching, conducting divine services, counseling, administration of the sacraments and religious instruction give him the professional rapport and position of leadership beneficial to the younger Chaplains.

Briefing a Commodore

Each new Commodore is ordered to the Flagship of COMDESLANT in order to receive a briefing from the Staff. The individual Commodore is brought up to date on the latest technical developments and experiments pertinent to Destroyer use. He is given the philosophy of the Commander Destroyer Force and the opportunity to discuss with Operations, Supply, Material, Legal, PIO and Special Services, methods and procedures and current policies.

My experience with the Commodores has been most refreshing. Their desire to do all possible for the spiritual and moral welfare of their men in the squadron has impressed me. The Commodores, of course, have invariably had previous contact with Chaplains. Surprisingly enough very few of them had command where a Chaplain was attached. (I think there is quite a difference between being shipmates with a Chaplain and being commanding officer of a Chaplain. In one instance the approach tends to be subjective and personal; whereas, when the Chaplain is, so to speak, "working for him" the Commodore looks for objective performance.)

Men of Experience

Most of today's Squadron Commanders have long experience, many of them in the pre-Chaplain days in the old four-pipe destroyers and as department heads in the old battleships. Accordingly, many of them have an old fashioned idea of a Chaplain as a sort of "collateral duty type." In my briefing I disabuse them of such a notion and find they are pleased that the Chaplain is concentrating his efforts on religious, moral and spiritual affairs. The result is that Squadron Chaplains have extremely limited collateral duties, if any.

Since the Character Education program uses much time of the daily routine of the Chaplain in a destroyer the new Commodore is given a good foundation of understanding of the objectives, methods and Chaplain's participation in the program. Many variations of interest, understanding and intention are revealed during the briefing session.

The meeting with the Commodore also presents a great opportunity to give to him an evaluation of his Chaplain and to suggest areas in which the Chaplain may be en-

---

(Editor's note: Chaplain Slattery's informative article was too long for complete publication. Many worthwhile points had to be cut.)

couraged to improve his performance. Also at this time I acquaint him with problems of Chaplains in Destroyers which should concern him, such as the mess bills, the fluid schedule of changes from ship and such an irritating item as being occasionally considered as a "spy" for the Commodore. I particularly suggest that the latter be avoided, even by implication.

An important item to be considered in the briefing is the use of the layleader program. Many Commodores have expressed concern lest the program "get out of hand." Their viewpoint coincides with that of Chaplains and emphasizes the need for the Chaplain to stay right on top of developments in this field and to get around the squadron enough so that the use of layleaders is, in effect, an emergency measure and not an easy substitution.

Briefing the PCO

Prospective Commanding Officers are also ordered to temporary duty with the staff for a period of indoctrination similar to that received by the Commodores. They have a more limited responsibility in one sense and a greater one in another. In practically every case the destroyer is his very first command. Like the Commodore the new "skipper" has had fairly frequent contact with Chaplains but again as a shipmate. Our current destroyer Captains were commissioned between the years 1939 through 1943. They are youthful in outlook, ambition and, relatively mature from a spiritual and moral point of view.

The destroyer Captain receives the Chaplain in his particular ship when the Chaplain is directed to go aboard by the Commodore. A tactless Chaplain could easily give the impression that he is not a part of the ship or that he is just a temporary encumbrance. A resentful CO could freeze the Chaplain out. I try to catalyze in advance, their relationship.

Frame of Mind

Before the PCO leaves the staff briefing I give him an outline of what the Squadron Chaplain has to do and I try to develop a frame of mind that the presence of the Chaplain will enhance his command. It is a fact of life, that with a week or a few days of briefing and many instructions to read through, that the individual PCO is going to feel snowed under. I therefore, have pursued a policy writing a letter of congratulations when a message com through that the PCO has taken over, and I use the lett to refresh his memory concerning the Chaplain's missio I have also made an effort to go aboard each ship aft the new skipper has had command for a short time to r fresh his understanding. Just recently, in talking to Captain who had been in his ship for a few weeks, I r ceived this comment: "I used to see red when I heard t mention of a Chaplain; recently, I have discovered h useful one is." That comment is from a young man w was an Executive Officer of a destroyer and who mov to another ship as Commanding Officer. Here, indee is an area where a favorable climate can be created a supervisory Chaplain, for those in the ships.

Briefing the Chaplain

It is customary, unless circumstances prevent, order the prospective squadron Chaplain to a tempora period of duty here in Newport. The temporary du gives the Chaplain a close hard look at his duty whi perhaps has been previously viewed with a jaundiced ey He has the opportunity to orient himself as a member a Commodore's staff. He sees the "big picture" and t totality of eight ships with their integrity as a unit which he is the pastor.

The Force Chaplain attempts to instill an attitude a a view point which will serve the overall good of the D stroyer Force and the Chaplains Corps. This is a tir for conveying a philosophy as well as the presentation procedures and to adjust the difference in temperame and techniques of Chaplains to the progressiveness of t team spirit.

Uniform Approach

For example, the Chaplain is shown the necessity a uniform approach in such a manner as Character Ed cation. In this Force, bluejackets move from one sh to another when the need demands. I do not mean to i fer that there is a constantly fluid and migratory chan taking place. The men, however, do receive transfe and this has been especially true with decommissionin of some ships and new commissionings of others. It a pears to be obvious that in the Character Education pr gram a man should be able to move from one ship to a other and be able to dovetail his previous sessions wi the unfolding program. It can't be obvious because ma Chaplains do not seem to consider that aspect until it called to their attention.

A longing for "high steeple" preaching as a form comfortable ambition has an attractiveness not to be d nied. There is no denying that superior facilities a found in carriers and cruisers and repair ships. Te ders for destroyers and submarines have for many yea had billets for Chaplains. This intermittent contact wi a Chaplain, still left thousands of young men without a regular pastoral care. A fact today is that, for all i tents and purposes, Catholic personnel still have only i termittent contact with Catholic Chaplains (At the prese time all Squadron Chaplains in the Atlantic Force a Protestant. No Jewish Chaplains are assigned to t Force. Today, therefore, the Protestant Chaplain cor ing to a tour in destroyers needs a cinemascopic approa and I am very proud of the way they perform and keep t men informed and their Faith alive).

Collateral Duties

A distinctive element of the ministry in ADs is th the Chaplains are called on to perform an unusual numb of collateral duties. The artificer background of the c ficers aboard and their normal workload dictates this e tra duty, because the Chaplain usually is the only ind vidual equipped with the special talents and skills need in most of the collateral duties.

By no means though, do these duties dominate t work day, although extra hours at home or at night m be needed to write for ships' papers. I have made re resentations for Chaplains who have complained abou

Continued on page

From the Personnel Desk

by Chaplain Orlando Ingvoldstad, Jr.

A new two-drawer file to accommodate the Officer History Cards (NavPers 765) and Officer Preference Cards (NavPers 765A) has replaced the single drawer out of which the duty assignments have been plucked for the past years. Such are the evidences of progress! Yet some Chaplains have not sent in the new forms. Some time in the future they may wonder why they do not receive orders for change of duty when their normal rotation comes.

The Officer History Card will be kept up to date by the Personnel Desk from the information supplied in Block No. 1 of subsequent Officer Preference and History Supplement Cards (NavPers 765A). This card should be submitted whenever a Chaplain changes rank, preference for next duty, number of dependents, or reports to a new duty station.

The end strength of the Corps will be 801 by 30 June 1958. This compares with 815 which was our authorized strength 30 June 1957. In addition, there are six Chaplains stationed at Coast Guard activities.

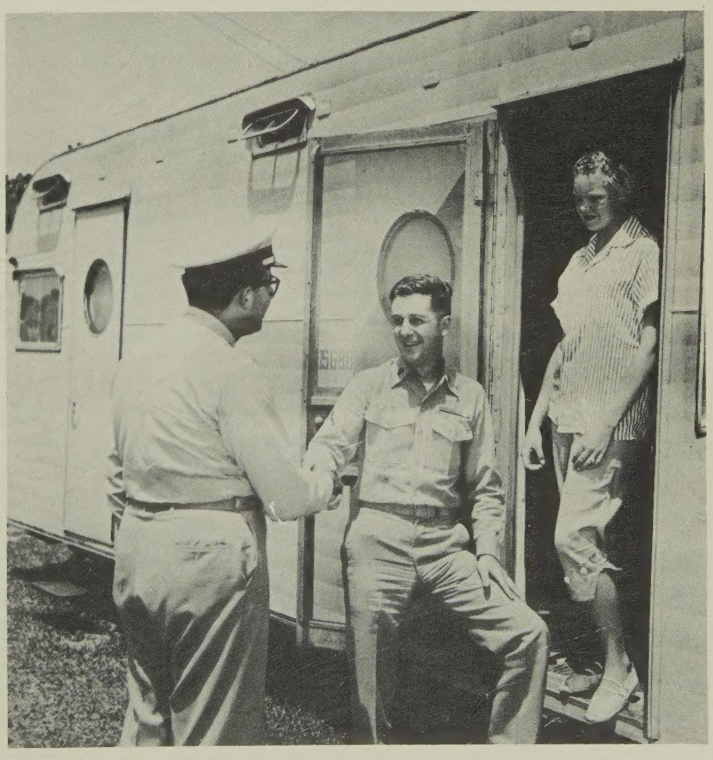
There will be two regular classes at the Chaplain School, convening on 14 July and 15 September 1958. Approximately thirty LTJG Chaplains for active duty and about twenty Ensigns (P) will be trained during this period.

Navy Families are Served

An increasing part of the work of a Navy Chaplain is his responsibility to the Navy and Marine Corps families living on and nearby bases. The Navy Jewish Chaplain, Bernard M. Cohen, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, leads a life illustrating the many contacts with service families.

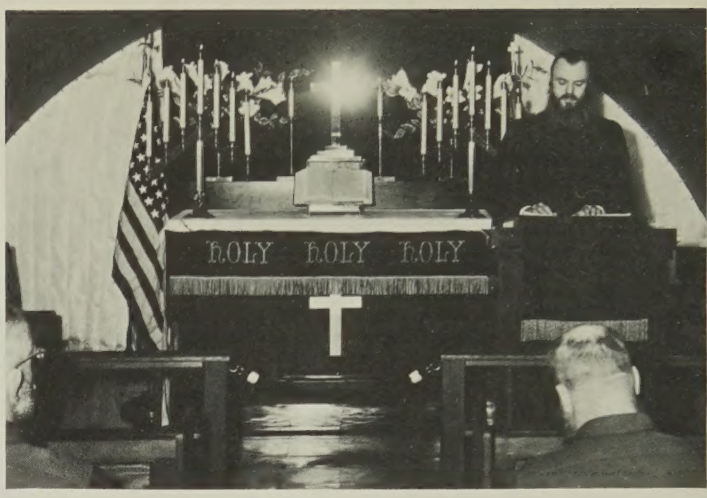
Service families are in actuality a part of the military as are the men in uniform. A happy and healthy family usually means a man is able to do his job to his best ability.

The ministry to the families include religious services, relief activities, personal counseling, home and hospital visitation, and social programming.



This is Antarctica

by Chaplain John E. Zoller



Memorial services for LCDR Peter Bol, CHC, USNR, who was killed in an aircraft accident 1 Feb, held in Byrd Memorial Chapel, Little America V.

Late this afternoon LT L.S. Darkowski, CHC, USN, and I returned from Byrd Station, thus completing our Christmas "circuit-riding" to activities in the Ross Sea area. Tomorrow morning, after offering Mass here, Chaplain Darkowski will return to McMurdo Sound to welcome LT H.V. Heaney, CHC, USN, who is scheduled to arrive aboard USS Burton Island tomorrow.

The Christmas season has been exceedingly busy, unusual and interesting for us. It began on Saturday, 21 December, when I flew to McMurdo Sound to conduct pre-Christmas communion services there. An invitation was extended to the New Zealand camp near McMurdo to attend both Catholic and Protestant Christmas services, and a number of their personnel came. Our services were also offered to the ships in McMurdo Sound, but their operating schedules would not permit services at that time.

On 23 December I returned to Little America, when a flight to Hallett Station was cancelled, thus eliminating the possibility of going there for pre-Christmas services. On 24 December Chaplain Darkowski conducted Christmas Midnight Mass then a General service at McMurdo Sound, after which he immediately boarded a flight to Little America. Meanwhile, I conducted a Christmas Eve communion service here.

In passing, I must mention the outstanding Christmas decorations in the chapel at McMurdo Sound. Chaplain Darkowski and the men there had created a festive, yet worshipful atmosphere in the beautiful little Chapel in the Snow.

On Christmas Day both Chaplain Darkowski and I conducted services here at Little America, after which we went via helicopter to Camp Michigan, the ice deformation study group at Roosevelt Island. There Chaplain Darkowski offered Christmas Mass in a tent-like room made from bamboo poles and parachute cloth. At the same time I conducted a Christmas communion service in a crevasse. This was certainly an unforgettable experience.

The crevasse is a sharp gash in the ice barrier, covered with a natural snow bridge. After swinging down a line through a hole in the snow bridge, we assembled on a snow shelf. There was room for about a dozen men on this shelf. We were approximately forty feet below the surface, and the crevasse dropped abruptly away another forty feet to its full depth. Overhead, nature's own chandeliers in the form of huge ice crystals hung like exquisite creations of art glass. The walls of the crevasse were perpendicular, sheer and smooth, frosted with pure white. The whole area was bathed in a soft gentle violet light, filtered through the snow bridge above us. The air was motionless. Every sound was absorbed by the snow; there was absolutely no echo. The temperature stood at seven degrees below zero.

I set up my Chaplain's kit, then conducted a Christmas communion service. When I dipped the wafer in the wine, the wine was partially frozen. For your information, pictures were taken after the service and will be available as soon as the photographer returns to Little America.

The next morning, 26 December, Chaplain Darkowski and I flew to Byrd Station, approximately 550 air miles inland on the Rockerfeller Plateau. Because of time differential, we arrived on Christmas afternoon, and conducted Christmas services. Chaplain Darkowski offered Mass in the garage--modern counterpart of a manger. I conducted Christmas communion outside in the brilliant Antarctic sunshine, using a snow bank as a reredos. The men knelt in the snow to receive the sacrament.

Immediately following services at Byrd Station, we boarded the ski-equipped and JATO-boosted R4D for flight another 250 miles further inland on the plateau to support the Byrd Traverse party, a group of six men traveling in three sno-cats, studying ice depth and characteristics. The flight carried fuel, provisions and Christmas mail. It took us across territory never before seen by human eyes.

Again, the weather was perfect--brilliant sun, calm air, a pleasant eight degrees above zero. And again a Christmas communion service was conducted. Since none of the personnel were of Roman Catholic faith, Chaplain Darkowski took pictures of the area on this stop.

Then, we returned to Byrd Station for a few hours sleep and Chaplain Darkowski offered Mass once more before flying on back to Little America. In serving our "parish" this Christmas, we each have traveled approximately 2500 miles. It has been possible only through the splendid cooperation of Air Development Squadron SIX, in coordinating their support flights with a schedule which we could meet.

(Editor's Note: This letter from Chaplain John E. Zoller, Deep Freeze II Protestant Chaplain, illustrates the significant ministry being carried on by our Navy Chaplains in Antarctica. At publication date Chaplain Darkowski had just arrived home with Chaplain H.V. Heaney serving now as the Catholic Chaplain. Chaplain Zoller was to have been relieved by Chaplain Paul Reigner. However, Chaplain Reigner was seriously burned in a helicopter crash soon after his arrival at McMurdo Sound. He was evacuated to the St. Albans Hospital on Long Island, New York, where he is improving steadily. Chaplain Zoller volunteered to remain until the arrival of his new replacement, Chaplain Alfred R. Saeger, whose ETA was February 1958.)

"That's What the Piece of Paper Said"

By Chaplain Walter A. Mahler

Presiding over the destinies of the Chaplains attached to the two great branches of the Marine Corps -- Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic and Fleet Marine Force, Pacific -- are two Chaplains whose last names, oddly enough, begin with "M."

Both are Captains and both hail from Pittsburgh, Pa. Two of these startling facts about these distinguished gentlemen of the cloth were always true; that is, they were always from Pittsburgh and their last names always began with "M." But, alas, they were not always Captains.

There was a time many years ago when they were both curates in the smoky city of the Alleghenies. Both applied for a Chaplaincy in the U.S. Navy and in due course there came to each of them a portentuous piece of paper bidding LTJG Walter A. Mahler, CHC, USN, and LTJG Joseph P. Mannion, CHC, USN, report to the Bureau of Navigation in Washington, D.C.

This is the story of their reporting in obedience to that first set of orders that I am sure all of us intend to frame some time in the future when we have settled down in some verdant Fiddler's Green.

The Piece of Paper

"Now hear this" . . . Clutching our precious papers in our hot little hands, Joe and I emerged from that ever present bastion of the Federal Government, the local post office. Having both just sworn oaths, we were a bit solemn. I looked at Joe. He didn't look any different. He should have. He was now an officer in the U.S. Navy, all signed, sealed and sworn. Having made our adieus, we started out in Joe's car for the City of the Great White Father.

Now Pittsburgh is about 250 miles from Washington. Having emerged from the city traffic, we were soon bowling merrily along the countryside. After driving an hour, we were approaching the town of Greensburg, Pa., which is about 30 miles from Pittsburgh, when I noticed a frown coming over the usually amiable face of my friend.

"What's the matter, Joe?" I asked anxiously. He didn't answer but pulled over to the side of the road.

Joe looked thoughtfully. "Remember what Chaplain Workman told us?" he asked pointedly. Well, Chaplain Workman had told us a lot of things and I was mentally trying to sort them out. I was getting nowhere when Joe cleared the matter up by pounding on the steering wheel, "Keep the Bureau informed of your whereabouts!"

"By golly, Joe, that's right!" I was aghast.

Thirty Miles Out

Thirty miles out in the country and nobody knew where we were! What a fine way to start a Navy career! Suppose the Secretary of the Navy wanted us right now! I was crushed. Wild thoughts went through my head. I had heard about courts martial.

Suddenly a brilliant idea struck me. I grabbed Joe's arm. I had remembered a billboard some miles back . . . "Don't Write -- Telegraph."

"Joe," I gasped, "let's send a telegram."

Joe considered that for a moment and then called the meeting to order. "Fine, but who do we send it to?"

I was crushed again. After all, you can't say, "dear Bureau."

Joe was fumbling for his orders. "Here," he said, holding them in trembling hands, "let's send it to this man that's telling us where to go." He squinted at the signature and spelled out the name, "J. O. Richardson."

I gazed at Joe in admiration. "Joe, you're a genius." Joe blushed.

"Well, let's start looking for a Western Union Office," he said, pulling the car on the road again. We finally found one in Greensburg, and in due time, there went over the magical wires the "message to Garcia."

"Will arrive tomorrow at nine o'clock," signed Mahler and Mannion.

Our consciences completely at rest, we continued on our way to the Capitol City and having arrived there, we sought lodgings for the night.

On to Washington

The next morning, clad in our clerical clothes, we proceeded to the "temporary" buildings of the Navy Department on Constitution Avenue, and there is where we made our second mistake. There was a big sign that offered, "INFORMATION." Information was what we wanted. We approached the desk.

"Mam," we asked politely, "where is the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation?"

Just as politely came the answer. "Go up the stairs here. The first office is the Secretary of the Navy and the very next office is the Chief of the Bureau." We thanked her and proceeded up the stairs to our manifest destiny.

Just as the lady had said, we came to the door on which was the legend, "Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Rear Admiral J. O. Richardson." At long last here was the man who wanted to see us.

We entered. Admiral Richardson was there -- very much so. He had his fist raised in the air and was talking to a young lieutenant.

His words are engraved on my mind, "Young man, when I say action, I mean within twen . . ." He stopped and looked at the door. There was complete silence. It was like a tableau. There was a girl behind a desk -- silent, still. I looked at Joe. Joe looked at me. Somewhere we had made a wrong turn. The silence was acute. It was painful. The door had closed behind us and it was too late to cough politely and beat a retreat.

The tableau ended suddenly. The secretary behind the desk galvanized into action. There was a hand on my arm, quiet, firm, authoritative, another on Joe's, and before you could say, "Dear God, please let Admiral Richardson have a short memory for faces," we were out in the passageway.

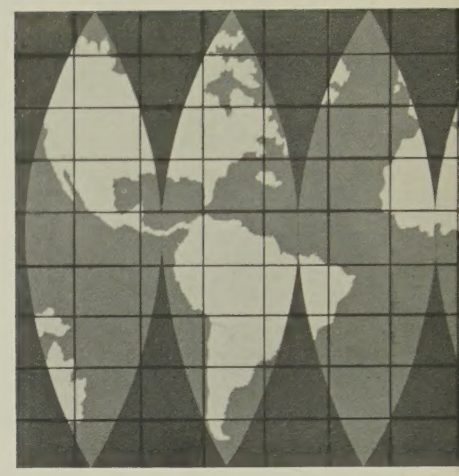
With the calm smile of a Mona Lisa, the secretary gently pushed us toward the office of the Chief of Chaplains, which is where we should have gone in the first place.

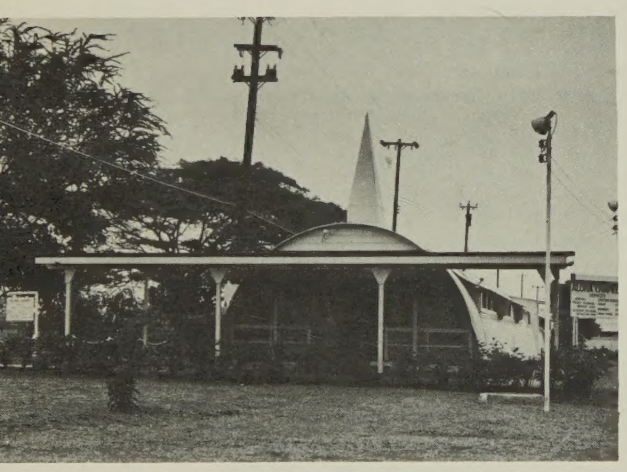
But, after all, the piece of paper did say, "Report to the Bureau of Navigation." That's what it said!

Chaplain W.A. Mahler

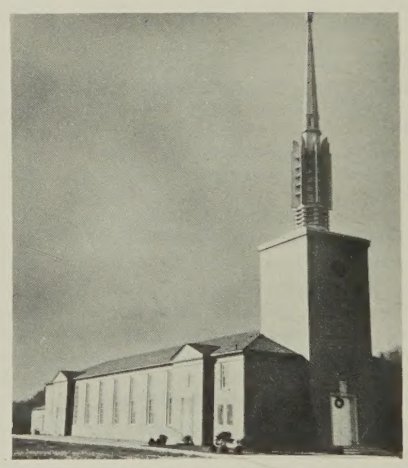
Chaplain J.P. Mannion

NAVY CHAPELS AROUND THE WORLD



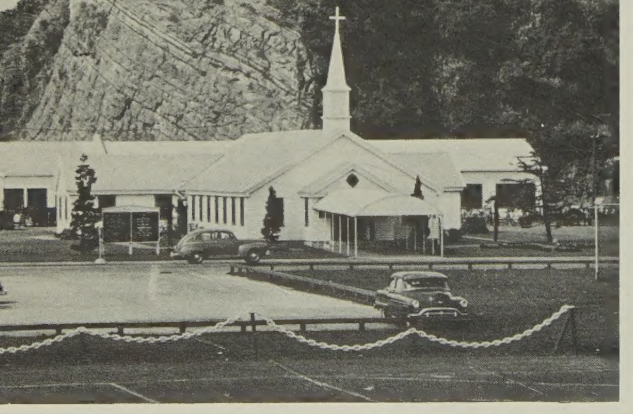


Jewish personnel in Hawaii worship at the "Aloha Chapel" under leadership of Chaplain G. Goodman.



The new Marine chapel at Quantico, Virginia, cost $350,000 in 1957.

"Lady of the Snow's" C
Antarctica, was built b



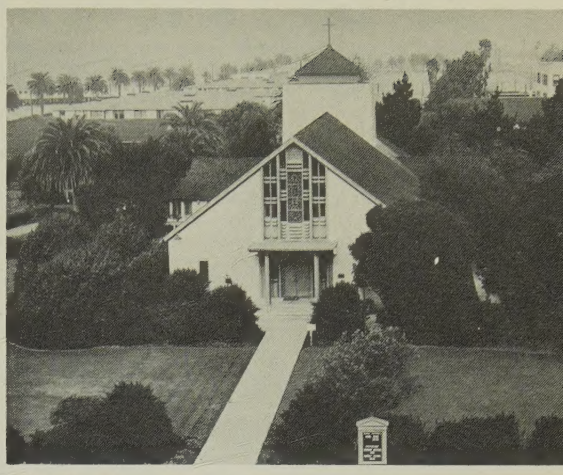
This chapel, in the heart of Fleet activities, Yokosuka, Japan, is a strong influence in this area.

The "Chapel of Peace," Naval Station, Bermuda, was dedicated in 1956 to all men of all faiths.

The "Ch
1957 at N

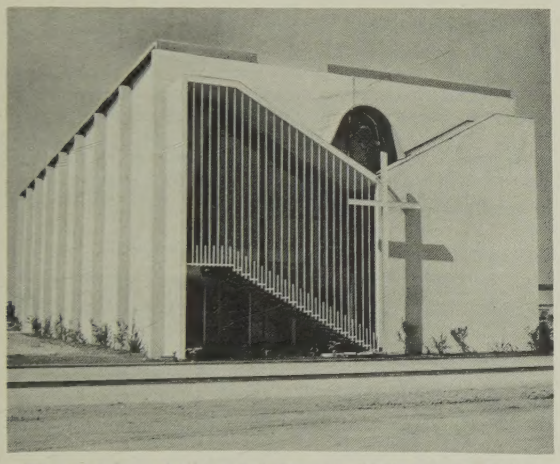
e are some of the many Houses
orship serving Naval and Marine
s Personnel throughout the world.
are indicative of the forceful
rship, resourcefulness and close
n with the command on the part
dicated Chaplains. As funds be-
scarcer, chapel construction
nes increasingly more difficult
ain. However, many stations
d have more adequate facilities.
renewed vigor and strong com-
support, new chapels will be
to strengthen the religious vi-
of the United States Navy.

Camp Lejeune Protestant chapel is famous for stained glass windows.

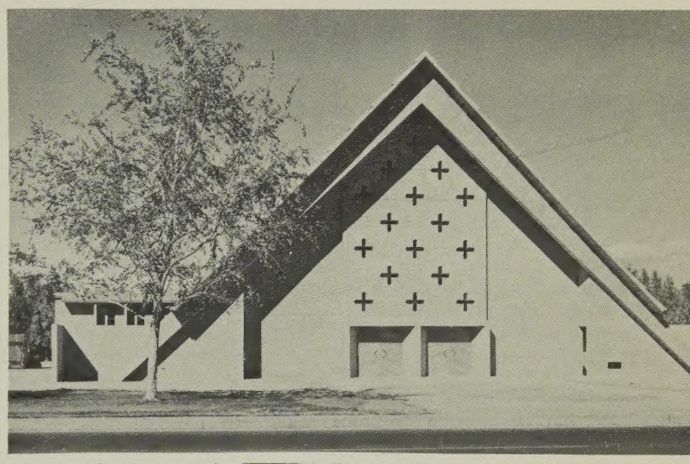


The Treasure Island Chapel, San Francisco, was a haven to thousands of men during WWII.

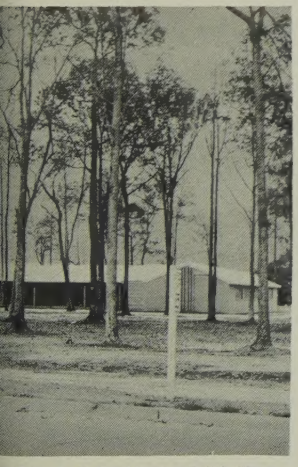
ound,
nnel.



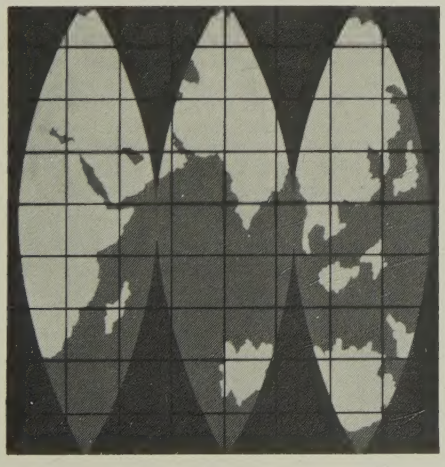
The "Airman Memorial Chapel, "Miramar, Cal., was dedicated 11 Nov 1957. Its capacity is 600.

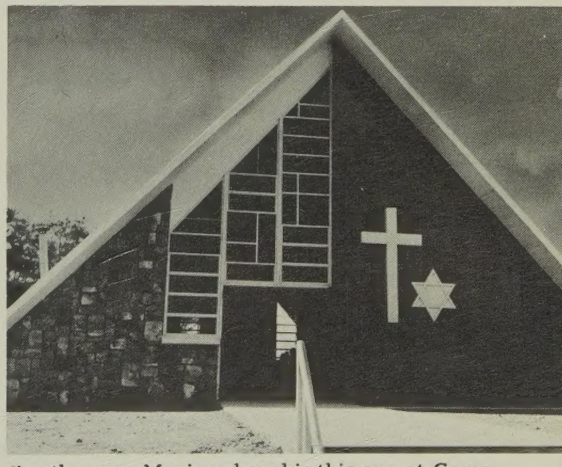


Located at the Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Cal., is the modern "All Faith Chapel" serving 13,000.



epherd," dedicated 24 Nov
ana, Va., cost $311,000.





Another new Marine chapel is this one at Camp McTureous, Okinawa, which serves 3rd Div.

The Camp Lejeune Project

by Chaplain Francis L. Garrett

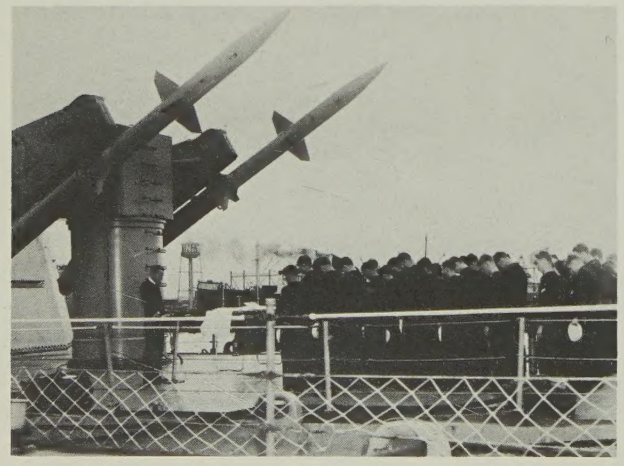
One of the consistent criticisms which has been leveled against the Protestant Unified Sunday School Curriculum has been that it requires too much of the average teacher both in terms of preparation and presentation. This criticism has a certain surface validity but among those who are responsible for the development of the curriculum there has been a growing conviction that the real culprit is not the curriculum and its materials but an almost total absence of effective teacher-training programs Considerable support has been generated for the theory that such training programs would go far toward eliminating this particular resistance to the unified curriculum and, on the positive side would greatly increase the actual accomplishment of our Christian education mission.

An experimental project to explore this teacher-training facet of Sunday School Administration was conducted at Camp Lejeune in January. The purpose of this project was simply to conduct a maximum effort teacher-training school and then to attempt a measurement of those factors which make the armed forces Sunday Schools unique and which, therefore, tend to detract from teacher-training programs and the effective use of the unified curriculum. The project was based on the assumption that such an evaluation could be made best by those who would form the project team, a group composed of the religious education committee of the Armed Forces Chaplains Board and the civilian leaders who would actually conduct the project.

The Project Team

The personnel to form the project team were selected on the basis of the materials contained in the current unified curriculum (i. e. the American Baptists were invited to provide kindergarten leadership since their material is used in the kindergarten segment of the curriculum). As finally constituted, the Disciples of Christ, American Baptist, Presbyterian U.S., Methodist, Congregationalist and Presbyterian U.S.A. were represented on the team. They assembled at Camp Lejeune on a Saturday, observed the Sunday Schools in operation on Sunday and led training sessions on Sunday afternoon and Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Each session was of two-hour duration and consisted, for the most part, of departmental work-shops with the Camp Lejeune teachers. The project was concluded at a Thursday night critique and banquet.

Chaplain Robert A. Vaughan, senior Protestant Chaplain at the Marine Corps Base, served as project administrator. Virtually all of the Protestant Chaplains of the base and the division attended the sessions which were conducted specifically for Sunday School administrators. These trouble shooting sessions with the superintendents and Chaplains were among the most fruitful of the project.



Chaplain W.D. Cooper conducts services in USS Gyatt, first Guided Missile Destroyer. Nine more will come.

On Thursday morning, the project team met with the Religious Education Committee of the Armed Forces Chaplains Board to hammer out conclusions. In a three-hour critique they discussed every phase of leadership training in the Armed Forces Sunday School environment and the following observations and conclusions are particularly noteworthy:

Personnel Caliber

The civilian leaders, who conduct such training courses constantly in civilian churches, reported that they were frankly surprised at the ability level of the teachers with whom they worked. They agreed that our teachers showed little evidence of having received any training as Sunday School teachers but that they revealed a very superior motivation to learn. Team members remarked on the straightforwardness of the questions which service people ask and on their willingness to "face up" to facts. They particularly noted that the Lejeune teachers were far above average in the quality of outgoingness which is so essential to good teaching.

Asked to make a candid comparison between our teachers and those with whom they usually work in civilian churches, the team rated the Camp Lejeune teachers as below average in training but considerably above average in ability and motivation. One objective factor in their conclusion was that 80 (70 per cent) of the teaching staff were in faithful attendance at all of the sessions, a figure that compares most favorably with civilian attendance.

Attitude Toward Curriculum

The project team found that the over-all attitude toward the unified curriculum was one of general satisfaction, except at the adult level.

They also reported, however, that in many instances the curriculum material was not being used exhaustively and in some instances supplementary material was being utilized. Deficiencies at this point were attributed to a failure on the part of the teachers, through lack of training, to grasp the full potential of the curriculum.

The project leaders reported their detection of a sense of desperate need on the part of the teachers for competent training in the use of the materials.

Administrative Problems

The primary problem areas revealed by the Camp Lejeune study fell into the general classifications of teacher and pupil recruiting, equipment storage, teacher-training and administrative procedures such as enrollment, class organization and policy planning. These problems were discussed and specific suggestions made to fit the local situation.

Among the actions which might be suggestive to any Sunday School were the decisions reached by the leaders at Camp Lejeune to organize a Camp Sunday School council to provide over-all direction to the work of the five widely separate Sunday Schools; to increase by improved administration procedures the amount of time available to the class teacher; to broaden the basis for teacher recruitment and to give renewed attention to the all-important objective of an ongoing program of teacher-training.

Teacher Training

All of the participants in the project came to an early recognition that the paramount need of the Sunday Schools was an effective and continuing program of teacher-training. In the military situation, with no formal church organization to provide all of the usual supports for such a

Beyond An Experimentation

(Edited from a report by Chaplain Robert F. McComas)

On 4 February the Ship's Chapel on USS Kearsarge (CVA 33) was one year old. During this time it has established its rightful place in the life of a seagoing man o'war. In these twelve months the ship has been at sea more than 60 per cent of the time conducting carrier qualifications off the coast of California and operating as Flagship for Task Force 77 in Far Eastern waters. One thousand three hundred and thirty-six Divine Services were conducted in the Chapel in this one year. These were scheduled Divine Services, listed in the daily routine of the Plan of the Day and announced over the 1MC. No man the Plan of the Day and announced over the 1MC. No man on the ship could help but know that here religion not only had official backing, but also the kind of backing which provided a real church for all people.

Religion Rates a Space

What can young men think about the place of religion in the Navy when it isn't important enough to rate a ship's space? We know that religion is primary in the life of many men. There are those who require a great deal in the way of private devotions, public worship, and class study. There are, also, those who require a special ministry to meet the spiritual needs. The Kearsarge chapel has met these needs very well. It has meant that the crews lounge was not monopolized and that the rigging and unrigging of borrowed spaces was not necessary. Services were carried on without the confusion of repeated announcements over the 1MC. It was done without confusion.

Attendance Increase

The Chapel only seats forty-two. Therefore, it does not eliminate the need for rigging another space for Sunday and Holy Day services. It is felt, however, that attendance at these services held outside the Chapel has increased because of the extensive Chapel program and the constant publicity given it through various media.

Public Relations Value

The public relations value of the Chapel cannot be overlooked. Thousands of citizens visit a ship of this size in the course of a year. We had 20,000 visitors in one weekend at Alameda. Special arrangements were made for hundreds of them to visit the Chapel. It affords an excellent opportunity for the Chaplain to brief our civilian friends on the interest of the Navy in the moral and spiritual welfare of every man.

Letters to parents from the Chaplain enclosing a picture of the Chapel and a word about the religious program aboard, have won favorable comments on several occasions.

Weddings

When the ship was in home port the Chaplains used the Chapel on several occasions for weddings. Why, one might ask, would one have a wedding on a ship when a chapel is available on the beach? It could be put this way: How many Navy weddings have been conducted where only the bride, groom, official witnesses and maybe the family of one or both were on hand? A wedding in the Ship's Chapel offers these advantages. The shipmates of the groom are more likely to be present. The Division officer can attend. The Captain is invited and usually attends. In addition, the hospitality of a whole ship warms the heart of the bride, parents and civilian friends attending. The ship gives a reception after the wedding in the Crew's lounge. A wedding cake is furnished, pictures are taken. Modified honors are given as the newlyweds leave the ship. Parents have expressed their deep appreciation to us for making their son's or daughter's wedding so elegant.

Baptisms

When in home port the Chapel is also used for infant Baptisms. For those whose home churches are not in the area or who do not as yet belong to a church, the Ship's Chapel is an excellent alternative to a service in the home church where Baptism rightfully belongs.

This chapel, an island of peace in the vast sea of activity of an attack carrier, is as desirable as churches in a community in America. It can be stated that Command of the ship feels that the use of the space exclusively for religion does not hamper the carrying out of the ship's mission. It is worth breaking tradition.

Shown here is Ship's Chapel of USS Kearsarge (CVA 33).

---

program, this is no small problem. The final recommendation in this area will not be forthcoming until the Army and Air Force projects are completed, but the preliminary indications are such that teacher-training can be greatly improved in any of our Sunday Schools by adoption of these procedures: Regular planning sessions, careful coaching of new teachers, annual leadership training schools, establishment and promotion of a good resource library for teachers and workers and the organization of laboratory sessions for training purposes.

Of these suggestions, the annual leadership school is undoubtedly the single most effective step by which the teaching effectiveness of the school can be quickly improved. Such a school can be organized easily in the continental limits of the United States. The same plan which governed the organization of the Camp Lejeune team could be followed (i.e. using instructors from the denominations which supply the material to the unified curriculum). This procedure would also have excellent ecclesiastical relations potential in that the instructors for the leadership school could be obtained through the local churches of the several denominations involved.

Summary

The Camp Lejeune experiment, as expected, revealed several weaknesses but its finest revelation was that our service Sunday Schools possess more strengths than we knew. The civilian consultants, each prominent in the religious education field, were of one voice in their sincere praise of the people who are manning the Camp Lejeune Sunday Schools. Our greatest assets, then, are the human resources which are available, but a word of admonition must be added. Although the services have wonderful resource persons, they are largely untrained and it is indicated that every Sunday School should review its entire teacher-training program with a view to improving the skills with which our Christian education responsibilities will be fulfilled.

The Army and Air Force projects are expected to be completed by the end of the fiscal year and a final report on these projects will be provided to all Chaplains in the form of concrete recommendations for the total improvement of the Protestant Sunday Schools throughout the armed services.

FUGLEMAN--Continued from page 3

multitude of duties and usually receive a plea from the Commanding Officers that no one else can do the job. That is a compliment, but does not relieve the burden. We manage to work out suitable compromises.

Scattered Ships

The ships of the Atlantic Destroyer Force are scattered from the Caribbean to the Arctic, from the Atlantic Coast to the Red Sea. Our Chaplains with them are separated into two main echelons homeported in Newport and Norfolk. One Chaplain is homeported in Key West. The ideal of evenly balanced visits in both main echelons suffers from demands of the headquarters detail. A quarterly visit to Norfolk is a desirable minimum, yet even that finds some of the Chaplains at sea despite a most carefully planned trip.

A Medium of Communication

A medium of communication, besides individual correspondence, is the monthly newsletter. Its purpose is to circulate information of a professional nature and to bring a sense of continuity to the thirty-one Chaplains of the Force. More important it helps to foster the team spirit and to exchange unfolding experiences which are beneficial to all.

The distribution of the newsletter is not limited to the Chaplains but goes also to Squadron and Division Commanders as well as to the Commanding Officers in the Tenders. Only a few days ago, a Division Commander told me that he had received a new overall view of the Chaplain's mission by way of this medium.

The newsletter is also sent to the yards and Districts where Destroyer Chaplains make a port of call. We seek always to promote a better understanding of this relatively young mission field and to produce a more cordial welcome for our Chaplains who go to sea in DDs.

Quo Vadis

Organization, per se, does not solve any problems but the organization of the Chaplains in Destroyers has been a long stride in the right direction. We have penetrated effectively a most essential segment of the Navy, for the good of the Navy.

According to the last PAMI report, forty per cent of personnel in the Atlantic Fleet are in destroyers. Twenty-five per cent of the Atlantic Fleet Chaplains (exclusive of Chaplains in the Fleet Marine Force) are assigned to the Destroyer Force. Billets have been established in the Escort Squadrons so that DE's and DER's have Chaplains assigned. I envision at least six additional Chaplains on a rotating basis to be assigned to Divisions of deploying squadrons. This vision is a "boil the water" kind of thing with details still in an exploratory stage.

Two factors make this goal of additional Chaplains more than a mere ideal or "building an empire." The first is the primary need that a Chaplain be available at sea for divine services and religious instruction. The second is the demand made on Chaplains in the discussion area of the Protection of Moral Standards program; it appears that this demand will continue for some time.

Frequent Contact Needed

The impact of a Chaplain on four ships is naturally greater than that of a Chaplain in eight ships. His more frequent presence aboard, the concentration of his contact and alliance with an intact unit, is essential for the long range program. It is not unusual for a division to go into the Red Sea with the Chaplain and the other division to remain in the Eastern Mediterranean. During the NATO Exercises in which I participated to get a closer look at conditions, I had all I could do to cover one division while the regularly assigned Squadron Chaplain was in another division. We never contacted one another for two months.

Character Education

During the calendar year 1957 the quarterly average of participation in Character discussion was 16,000 men. The figure of over 65,000 participants is not to be sneezed at, yet we seem to be stalled on a plateau. From my analysis two factors have caused the plateau. The first is that one Chaplain is not always able to work in all of his eight ships during the period designated for discussion groups. The second is a much more unhappy factor; some Chaplains fail to perform according to expected standards. This is a constant concern of the Supervisory Chaplain who has the overall responsibility to the Type Commander for the performance of members of the Chaplains Corps. The mere fact that some ships operate a great deal is not an obstacle, as some Chaplains have turned in superior and outstanding work in the force. For example, nine of the Chaplains in DESLANT during 1957 gave over 100 hours to Character Education; and of these nine Chaplains, eight of them are Squadron Chaplains. Remotivation is sought by several devices, but I do not intend to give away all my secrets here.

From Those Who Know

Research into the files of the Chaplains who have been with DESLANT discloses some interesting reactions. Uniformly they regard the assignment as the most challenging, most trying yet most rewarding type of duty. Repeatedly they say, "I wouldn't have missed this, but I'd hate to do it again."

When the various reactions are lifted from letters and other documents it becomes apparent that the Supervisory Chaplain is the one to develop a philosophy which will create a better team spirit and a usefully competitive point of view. I suggest we use an aggressive zeal, tempered by a realistic and objective knowledge of the men. The analogy of the sales manager is borrowed in establishing certain goals and urging that we "seek out clients."

The destroyer of the future is a nuclear powered, polaris bearing, "greyhound" of the sea. What a challenging and rewarding field of operation for the Chaplain! The men with whom he works are responsive. They are engaged in a hazardous task without, as one Chaplain said in his annual report, "everything but God." The Chaplain goes with these men, imbued with a philosophy of zeal under trying conditions. The Supervisory Chaplain must keep that dedication alive on his team.

POSTGRADUATE SELECTEES

The following Chaplains have been selected on the basis of their outstanding records for postgraduate training during the 1958-59 academic year:

Catholic University

LT Giles D. Morrill, CHC, USN

Chicago University

LT Paul G. Riess, CHC, USN
LT James F Agnew, CHC, USN

Fordham University

LCDR David J. Casazza, CHC, USN
LCDR Vincent J. Mahoney, CHC, USN

Harvard University

LT Don M. Michael, CHC, USN

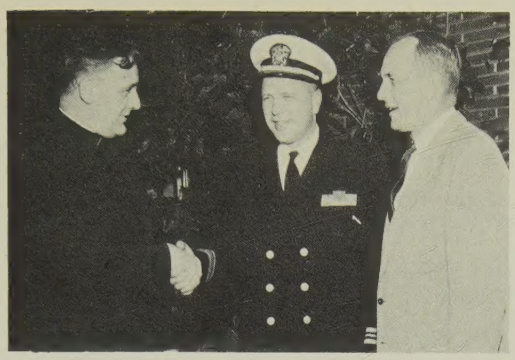
Menninger Foundation

CDR Julian P. Moorman, CHC, USN
LCDR Robert L. Deal, CHC, USN
LT Donald C. LeMaster, CHC, USN

Union Theological Seminary

CDR James S. Ferris, CHC, USN

Chaplain B.F. Janes, Pacific Palisades, and E.A. Drake of Santa Monica YMCA meet at the Clergy Conference.



Chaplain C.P. Hoff, USNR, greets Dr. Fred Judson and Father John Sammon of Santa Monica at Clergy Conference.

An Idea for Reserve Chaplains...
A SUCCESSFUL CLERGY CONFERENCE

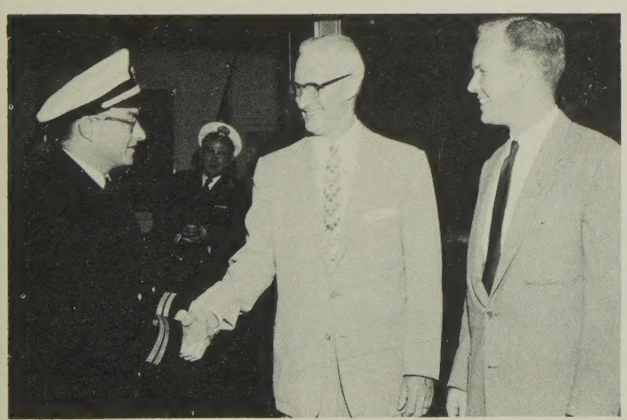
The need for cooperative understanding between civilian and military clergymen has long been recognized. The Naval Reserve Chaplains meeting in San Diego for their two weeks seminar in 1957 stressed the importance of trying new ideas in their communities to bring about a better understanding. The "Clergy Conference," sponsored by the Naval Training Center, Santa Monica, California, on 25 November 1957 was highly successful in meeting this objective.

The Commanding Officer of the Santa Monica Center, LCDR O.E. Emmons, USN, requested that a Reserve Chaplain be assigned to the pay billet which had been authorized. Through the work of the new Chaplain, LT Josephy M. Wadowicz, CHC, USNR, and the cooperation of the command, the moral and spiritual program of the Center began to be emphasized. Into a tight training schedule regular character education lectures and discussions were placed. In spite of some misgivings at first by a few section leaders the program moved forward with welcomed acceptance by the reservists.

The Commanding Officer, however, felt that the local clergy should know the Navy's real concern for the spiritual welfare of its personnel. One hundred and fifty local clergymen of all faiths were invited to attend a one-day conference at the Center. The invitation letter said, "Certainly a living, intelligent faith is the finest contribution we can give our young people. It is an investment in America and in eternity. . .and, no doubt, you would be professionally relieved to know what the military officially does to safeguard the standards taught by the churches."

The program included addresses by CDR G.N. Sullivan, CO-Chaplains Co. 11-2 on "The Naval Reserve Chaplain Company;" CAPT H.W. Howe, District Chaplain, Eleventh Naval District, "A Clergyman Faces the World Today;" CDR E.H. Rickel, Assistant District Chaplain, Com 11, "The Clergyman in the Naval Training Program;" and LT J.W. Wadowicz, the Center Chaplain, speaking on "The Reserve Chaplain in Action in Your Community." There was a film shown entitled "The Golden Moment," regarding moral leadership, and adequate time given for discussion.

Chaplain Howe rated the conference as "very successful" warranting repeating in other areas of his district.



Chaplain Joseph M. Wadowicz welcomes Dr. H. Warren Allen, Brentwood Presbyterian Church, and his assistant, John Crossley, Jr., to the Clergy Conference.

Commanding Officer, USN and MCRTC, Santa Monica, Calif., welcomes Chaplains H.W. Howe and E.H. Rickel (left) of 11th Naval District to conference for clergymen.

The Chief of Chaplains Notes That

- Chaplain E.R. Martineau remarked regarding his recent tour as a Destroyer Squadron Chaplain that one of the most satisfying experiments, and one which worked with tremendous success, was traveling from ship-to-ship in company with the Protestant Squadron Chaplain. This developed not only into a sincere friendship but gave a lasting impression of the fine team spirit which has existed and which has been found so necessary in the Chaplain's work in the Navy.

- Chaplain Donald F. Kelly, Force Chaplain, Submarine Atlantic Fleet, celebrated the first Mass on a nuclear-powered submarine while the boat, USS Seawolf, SS(N)575, was submerged on the Atlantic floor last December.

- The three months early release of officers completing obligated service (without requesting and being granted extension on active duty) authorized by NAVACT 16 applies only to those whose release from active duty date is on or subsequent to 1 July 1958. It is not anticipated that the release programs authorized by NAVACTS 11 and 16 will be extended beyond 30 June 1958.

- Chaplain Clifford M. Drury, recently retired from the Navy on the Reserve List, received the Secretary of the Navy's Commendation Ribbon for his outstanding performance of duty in writing five volumes of the History of the Navy Chaplain Corps. The medal was pinned on Chaplain Drury by the Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District and he was honored at a luncheon at Treasure Island.

- The Naval Command at the Air Station, Glynco, Georgia, and the Chaplain, Lester I. Somers, have excellent relations with the local Ministerial Association. Twenty-two ministers of the Association met at the station chapel, were greeted by the Commanding Officer, and served lunch at the BOQ.

- Protestant Chaplains in the Destroyer Force, Atlantic, have been looking out for the spiritual duties of their Catholic men. Chaplain Barnett reports from the Eastern Mediterranean that in every port opportunity was provided for the Catholic personnel to attend confessions and Mass ashore. Chaplain Slattery adds that "we Catholic Chaplains are permitted to conduct a General Service for Non-Catholic/Protestant men, but we should not forget to arrange for them to have their ministers aboard when possible."

- A course for recently commissioned chaplains in the Ready Reserve was conducted by Chaplain E.W. Pipho, Program Officer for Reserve Chaplains, Third Naval District This two-week indoctrination course was modeled after the Chaplains Course at Newport to give the new chaplains training for future active duty.

- Chaplain Hansel Tower, Third Marine Division Chaplain, reports that his division dedicated on 12 February the third new chapel on Okinawa since last spring. Two Chapels also had major remodeling during this period.

- Annual reports indicate that many Chaplains are performing their duties in an outstanding manner. These reports are carefully read by the Chief of Chaplains. Here are a few endorsements of commanding officers:

  USS Salisbury Sound (AV 13)--"Chaplain Zimbelman has been a definite asset to this ship and his contribution to the morale, and thus the over-all performance has been of tremendous value."

  Third Battalion, 7th Marines--"Chaplain MacPherson has performed his duties in an outstanding manner while serving with this battalion. Bringing to his position admirable dignity and ability, he also developed effective rapport and counsel with the members of this command. LT MacPherson's Christian ministry to this battalion has been a source of solace and inspiration to all."

  Second Battalion, 5th Marines (1st Marine Division)--". . .(Chaplain George I. Paulson's) devotion to duty and sincere efforts to bring personnel assistance and moral guidance to the officers and men of this command while in garrison and in the field has been commendatory and has the appreciation of every member of this battalion."

  Destroyer Squadron One--"Chaplain Jenkins is an outstanding Chaplain who is loved throughout the Squadron. He has a keen insight into the needs of the personnel in the Squadron."

  USS Hamul (AD 20)--". . .The availability of a Chaplain, both to won ship's company and to ships tended, is an invaluable asset whether in home waters or deployed, but especially so in the latter case. Chaplain O'Connel has been untiring in his efforts to look after the general spiritual welfare and moral care of Hamul personnel and personnel of destroyers tended whenever he could be of service and in his interest in all matters by which good morale might be maintained and improved."

  Escort Squadron Three--"The officers and men of Escort Squadron Three are genuinely appreciative of having a Chaplain (Warner A. Hutchinson, Jr.) in the squadron and would sincerely miss his presence and influence. It is difficult to measure the true importance of a Chaplain within a unit of ships. . .Our men-of-warsmen clearly need the attention of a shipboard and seagoing Chaplain."

  Great Lakes--The Commanding Officer has high praise for numerous Chaplains at his command.

  Naval Air Facility, Naha, Okinawa--"Chaplain Detrick has pursued a vigorous religious program with outstanding results. Starting with nothing, he has been able to establish an outstanding chapel which enjoys an ever increasing attendance. He is deserving of a 'well done' for his accomplishments in the past year."

IN MEMORIAM

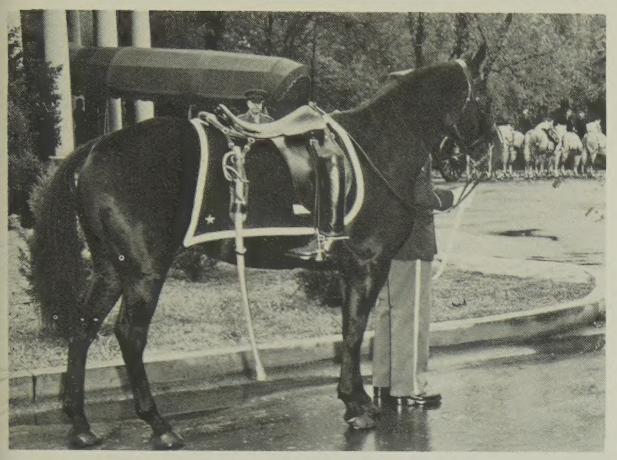
"Chaplain of the Year" is LCDR Peter Bol, CHC, USNR, who was killed in an air crash 1 Feb 1958 while enroute to Washington to receive the Reserve Officers Association honor. LCDR Bol served as Protestant Chaplain on the Deepfreeze I operation in Antarctica. The Chaplain Corps has lost a dedicated servant of God in his death.

- Chaplain W.M. Bailey (Ready Reserve) has been assigned to an appropriate duty billet in the Eighth Naval District. He is a former Naval Aviator with the Distinguished Flying Cross with gold star, Presidential Unit Citation, the Navy Cross, and the Air Medal with two gold stars.

- Chaplain John C. Condit, Catholic Chaplain at Deepfreeze I, received the B'nai B'rith "Four Chaplains Award" as the Navy selectee at the annual presentation in New York, 8 February 1958. The same night in Washington, Chaplain Peter Bol, Protestant Chaplain at Deepfreeze I, received posthumously the "Chaplain of the Year" award from the Reserve Officers Association at their annual dinner. The Chief of Chaplains responded to the citation and arranged for the plaques to be sent to Chaplain Bol's widow.

- The Chaplains in Yokosuka, Japan, have been strong supporters of the opening of post exchanges on Sunday in the Yokosuka area in order to provide more "on base" activities during Sunday afternoons.

The Arlington Tradition



The Caparisoned horse, led behind the caisson, is traditionally a black horse.

At Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D.C., approximately fifty military funerals a month are held with Navy Chaplains conducting the religious services. In the Washington, D.C., area, funeral ceremonies for Navy Coast Guard, and Public Health Service are under the supervision of the Chief of Naval Personnel.

The District Chaplain, Potomac River Naval Command, is assigned the responsibility for providing Navy Chaplains of appropriate denomination to conduct services.

Navy military funerals based on custom and tradition, are open recognition of the nation's debt for the services and sacrifices of its Navy men and women. The flag that covers the casket today, symbolizes the services of the deceased in the armed forces of the United States.

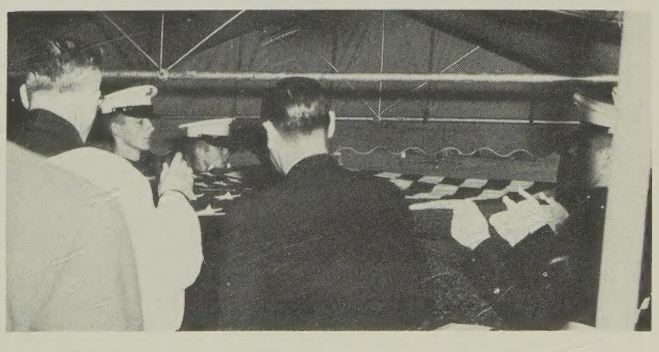
Pallbearers accompany caisson with flag draped casket to the graveside.

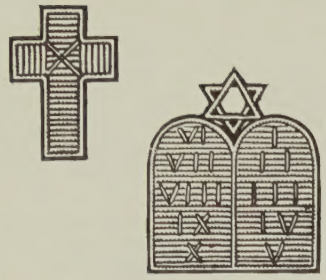
Here, the casket is brought from Fort Meyer Chapel and placed on caisson.

At conclusion, Taps is sounded and pallbearers and guard present arms.

Pallbearers guard and Chaplain accompany casket from caisson to grave.

The committal of the body at the grave executed by Chaplain and body bearers





The destroyer chaplain must be real in his preaching. By this I mean that he must treat real life problems and offer the very real solutions of the Gospel. He cannot hold his audience if he preaches abstractly about ethereal truths. These men whom he faces on Sunday want God's help in their problems. The chaplain need not have the gifted tongue of a Phillips Brooks; nor need he be clever; not even sensational; but he must be real. Failure here is ultimate failure.

from the promotion paper of
Chaplain Warner A. Hutchinson

The nature of the chaplain's duties, varied and many not strictly religious, is not conducive to his having a definite plan of continuing study. Yet, this is very important to his own spiritual development. Religious truth is constantly being reinterpreted, archeological discoveries are adding to religious knowledge, the church's programs change to meet the needs of the times. Unless the chaplain sets for himself a definite program of reading and study he can soon favorably compare himself with the "banzai" trees of Japan: potbound, alive, but not growing, he will become stagnant in concept, lifeless in thought, and flat in his preaching.

from the promotion paper of
Chaplain Charles H. Iley

My primary duty here is defending my people against the perils of spiritual hunger. I am responsible for the feeding of immortal souls. Every day sailors and their dependents look to me for spiritual food. I am appointed to bring them satisfaction to provide them with strong and wholesome nourishment, so that they may carry their daily burdens and engage in life's battles of temptations and struggles without faintness or exhaustion.

from the promotion paper of
Chaplain Jonathon C. Brown, Jr.